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From the New-York Statesman.

LETTERS FROM EUROPE.

Edinburgh, 29th Sept. 1825.

After tea on the evening of our arrival in this city, we walked to the Castle, for the purpose of listening to a band of martial music attached to the garrison. This promenade led us over the bridge, which connects the old and new town.—A similar one, on the same streets, unites the latter with the southern section of the city. It was a striking novelty, to walk over a long structure, eighty or a hundred feet high, without a drop of water beneath. The deep ravine, where there used once to be a small lake, is now occupied by houses. In the night the bottom could not be distinctly seen, and the lights below appeared like the reflection of those above from the surface of a river. A peep from the parapet at such a spectacle and the notes of bugles and other martial instruments reverberating through the town, imparted to the scene an air of enchantment.

The spell however was in some degree broken, by extending our walk through High-street in the old part of the town, just at the hour when an evening lustration was performing and the odours which breathed around were very far from being celestial. An artificial torrent rushing down the open gutters, and emitting the most noxious effluvia, to the annoyance of the crowds of people who thronged the pavements, did not speak much in favor of the police. Subsequent observation satisfied us, that Edinburgh, particularly the middle section of it, cannot, with all its beauty, be called a clean city. Its dirtiness is in some degree owing to its construction. From the sides of High-street, which extends along the dorsum or ridge of the central hill, from the Castle to Holy Rood, a distance of nearly a mile, passages called *closes* or *wynds* branch off laterally, running to the ravines on either side.—These alleys are narrow, dark and dirty, with an air so confined and fetid, as to be almost unfit for respiration.

On our return to the new town, the splendor of a full and unclouded moon tempted us to walk half a mile along the terrace over Calton Hill, for the purpose of viewing the ruin of Holy Rood Abbey under such a light, a splendid diorama of which had been seen at London. But the building is situated so low at the base Salisbury Craig, and at such a distance from the road, that it could be barely distinguished from the surrounding houses; and as we were not yet sufficiently acquainted with its location to select the most eligible point of observation, our object was defeated

The morning after our arrival was employed in despatching a great number of letters of introduction, which our friends in New-York were so kind as to give us. To our great regret it was soon ascertained, that there was a vacation both in the University and the High School, and that most of the literati were in the country at this season, for the purposes of health, retirement, and pleasure, which the rich scenery of Scotland never fails to afford, even to natives of the country. Sir Walter Scott was at Abbotsford, his seat upon the Tweed, a distance of forty miles from Edinburgh.—A fine bust at Constable's was all that we saw of "the Great Unknown," who has almost ceased to receive that appellation in the northern metropolis, so well settled is the authorship of the Waverly Novels. Mrs. Fletcher was at Roslin Castle, and Mrs. Grant in the Highlands. But after all these deductions, and many more, enough of Edinburgh remained to render our visit extremely interesting to us and to afford a very satisfactory view of the town. The most eligible time, however, for seeing it, is in June or January, when the literary institutions are full, and the courts of law in session.

Having despatched our letters, we commenced a survey of the town by setting out for Arthur's Seat, a walk of three or four miles, including the whole circuit; in order to obtain a more distinct view of the outlines of the city, as well as to enjoy the delightful scenery, which this excursion affords. Although the day proved to be squally and at times unpleasant, our fatigue was amply compensated. Salisbury Craig is a most romantic hill. Its form is semi-circular, and the impending cliffs, composed of naked and rugged rocks, are in many places hundreds of feet in height. A narrow path, impassable with carriages, and arduous of ascent to pedestrian, winds along the brow, at the base of the belt of crags, and presenting at every step a full view of the city as well as a wide prospect of the environs. It may be seen from every part of Edinburgh, and forms a peculiar and most interesting feature in its topography. Nothing can produce a grander effect, than such a lofty and picturesque ledge of rocks, looking down upon the terretted eminences below. At the time of the king's visit in 1821, a park of artillery and a regiment of troops were planted on the summit, for the purpose of firing a salute.

A violent squall of wind and rain overtook us in the assent, and compelled us to take shelter in a deserted black-smith's shop the roof of which was not made to guard against such a storm. It was the only building in the vicinity, and therefore became a place of general refuge. In the course of a few minutes, a dozen persons of both sexes were assembled in the small *Shanty*, and stood huddled together without speaking a word, like a flock of sheep in winter. Some three or four labourers, that no time might be lost, embraced this opportunity to open their wallets, and take their dinners while the rest of us looked on.

When the rain intermitted, we continued our walk and climbed to the topmast rock on Arthur's Seat which is between eight and nine hundred feet above the level of the Forth. The ascent was rendered doubly arduous, by the quantity of rain which had fallen, and the mud it had produced along the steep foot path. To add to the slight misfortunes of the day, the wind blew so hard upon the summit of the hill, that one hand was constantly employed in holding on the hat, and the other in grasping a crag to guard against being blown down. But the air for a time was clear, and in spite of these disadvantages, we obtained a pretty fair view of the numerous objects to be seen from this eminence.

You look over Salisbury Craig, and trace the outlines of Edinburgh as distinctly as if laid down upon a map. Beyond the city towards the west, the romantic hill of Corstorphine terminates the prospect. To the north and east the Frith of Forth, the shores of which are sprinkled with towns & villages, stretches from its junction with the German Ocean, to the base of the Grampian Hills. In this direction are also seen the distant tops of the Ochil mountains, so much admired and so highly praised by Sir Walter Scott. Towards the south and southwest, the Lammermuir and Pentland Hills, the latter the scene of "the Gentle Shepherd" of Allan Ramsay, terminate the view. The environs of Edinburgh are not surpassed in beauty by the city itself, presenting a multiplicity of objects both of nature and art, which it were tedious to describe.

Another violent squall compelled us to descend in the vale below, with all possible despatch. Between Arthur's Seat and Salisbury Craig, there is a sequestered, rural, and green retreat, entirely removed from the bustle of the city, although it may be reached by a walk of fifteen or twenty minutes. It is occupied as a pasture for sheep, which are seen grazing upon the verdant slopes of the two hills. At the opening of the valley towards the Forth, we visited the ruins of St. Anthony's Chapel, seated on the brow of a precipice. The building once had a steeple, whence signals were made of vessels coming up the Frith.—Near by are the traces of a hermitage, and below the rock, a spring which goes by the name of St. Anthony's well, the waters of which were supposed to possess miraculous virtues It was a beautiful fountain; but by the indulgence of that barbarous and wanton propensity which some persons possess, to mutilate what others admire, the picturesque crag which overhung the sacred well has been broken in pieces, and the stream that issued from it choaked up with the fragments.

In our way back to the Hotel, we passed through the park, which is a favorite promenade with the citizens of Edinburgh, although it has been lately in some measure superseded by the Charms of Canton Hill. It is attached to Holy Rood, as is also the whole of the ground occupied by Arthur's Seat and Salisbury Craig. They constitute a kind of asylum, to which the debtor may flee, and be free from arrest.

In the evening, the late Rector of the High School, and at present, Professor of Humanity in the University, honoured us with a visit of an hour at our lodging, expressing a regret that a long vacation in the literary institutions would deprive us of an opportunity of seeing them to advantage, and that he was to leave town the next morning, on an excursion to the sea coasts, for the benefit of the health of his lady. He however imparted to us much valuable information, respecting the present condition of the High School, and the literary circles of Edinburgh.—The capital of the north was perhaps never more flourishing, nor more prominent in the great republic of letters, than at the present moment. A fortunate combination of circumstances has led to this ascendency, which however is not fatitious, and is therefore not likely to be transitory. A literary spirit is predominant in the metropolis, and constitutes the controlling principle in its associations. Every body reads and a great many write. It is fashionable for both sexes to be numbered among the *literati*, and it would be extremely difficult for a person, who has not some pretensions of the kind, to find a passport to good society. The topics embraced in the last lecture before some scientific institution, the merits of the last novel or poem which has issued from the press, are much more talked of, than balls, routes, and the ordinary fashionable amusements.—It is true, this literary enthusiasm may in some instances be carried to excess.—It may create pedants among men, and make blue-stockings of ladies; but no one can doubt, that its general tendency is salutary.

Although the Scotch have long been a scientific and literary people, the influence of the Edinburgh Review, the writings of Sir Walter Scott, the simultaneous appearance of other publications of merit, and the efforts of Constable as bookseller, have given a new impulse to the literary circles, and contributed liberally to the proud reputation, which Edinburgh at present enjoys. Her University and other kindred institutions are all full; and in her schools of learning thousands of youths are daily undergoing that rigid system of discipline, and acquiring those stores of classical knowledge, which will prepare them to sustain the present character of the city.—The high School has proved to be an institution of such undoubted utility, that another large building of the same description is now going up on Calton Hill, and will soon be completed.

The Professor of Humanity gave us some interesting information of Dugald Stewart, the veteran metaphysician, who resides twenty-three miles from Edinburgh. He has arrived at an advanced age, and is very infirm of body, although the vigour and acuteness of his intellect remain unimpaired. He is assiduously engaged in preparing a third volume of Essays for publication which it is hoped he may live to complete. It was mentioned to us that he has frequently expressed not less surprize than gratification, at the number of his books which have been reprinted and sold in the United States. His friend too seemed a little astonished, to be assured that the Philosophy of the Mind had been successfully introduced into some of our boarding schools, and that I had heard classes of young ladies sustain a creditable examination in the Metaphysics of Stewart.

The kindness and liberality of our new and learned acquaintance, redoubled the regret, that circumstances would not at present permit us to enjoy more of his society. His familiarity with every part of Scotland was of great service to us. He was so obliging, as to take the map of the country, and trace out the several routes, designating on each the objects most worthy of particular notice. By these attentions of our friends at Edinburgh, we ascertained what was to be seen at almost every mile of our subsequent tour, enjoying too the benefit of their remarks on the relative interest and importance of scenes, which were about to be visited.

Farmer's Repository.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

On the Cultivation of Turnips.

After fifteen years experience, I recommend the following practice, which, if carefully followed, may be made a certain, and not uncertain crop—as is mostly asserted.

The land suited to this crop ought not to be rich, but of a medium fertility, and pulverized by repeated ploughings and harrowings, until very fine; as near the consistency of pulverized virgin soil of new land as possible, and the turnip crop will very suitably succeed all early spring crops, such as potatoes, peas, radishes, beans, and clover after the first mowing, and will do without manure, provided the four first enumerated have been manured in the spring.

MANURE.

A small dressing of manure is necessary, say ten ox cart loads to the acre, of ashes or old cold manure, such, as yard shovellings, &c.; unfermented manures will spoil the crop by making it run to *top*, rendering the roots hot and spikey.

SEED AND ITS PREPARATION.

This is one of the most important parts to be attended to; without good true seed, all the other labor is lost. I am frequently offered seed by the bushel, which is acknowledged to be saved from the refuse turnips, which, if one is suffered to go to seed among twenty good ones, will spoil the whole. With such seed it would be as impossible to raise good turnips, as it would be from radish seed.

In order to hasten vegetation, and by that means escape the ravages of the fly, it is best to soak the seed in rain water twenty-four hours; but if wanted sooner a few minutes in warm water will do.—It is strongly recommended to soak the seed in lamp oil, which is said to impart a disagreeable flavor to the seed plant, which saves it from the fly. After soaking the seed, it ought to be rolled in plaster, or ashes to dry them; & for sowing broad cast, I mix three half pints of seed with a bushel of the mixture to the acre; but those who have Bennet's drill may sow the naked seed in rows about 12 inches apart, by closing every other slide, which will save much time in hoeing.

TIME OF SOWING.

In the neighborhood of Baltimore, if the turnip seed can be got up quick, it will do to sow as late as the 25th of August, for table use; and for stock, it would be well to sow from the 25th of July to the 10th of August, Two weeks later will do on the tide water and in old Virginia; the ground being well prepared, the manure spread when necessary, once ploughing, and then immediately give the ploughed ground one stroke with the harrow; then sow the seed while the ground is damp, and give it one stroke of the harrow and the plants will soon appear. After they are up, should the fly be destructive, roll them with a roller. As it is apt to be dry at this season of the year, it is best to sow a little before or soon after a rain, to get the plants up; otherwise the seed often perishes; but sowing on fresh ploughed ground is a great advantage.

HOEING, &c.

After the plants are up and the largest leaf has grown as large as a cent, run the harrow through them, which breaks the crust, buries the young weeds, and moulds the plants; and from the three half pints of seed, if the fly has not been destructive, there will be plenty of plants to admit of the harrow being run each way, which puts the ground in fine order among the plants; then commence with the all-important work of hoeing, without which all the other work will be nearly lost. Each hand must take about five feet wide and use the hoe actively, and single out the plants as near twelve inches apart as can be done by the eye. This is a tedious operation; but four or five hands sticking close to it, will soon learn to do the work quick, and get over a large piece of ground in a day; and after it is done, there will be one single plant to each foot of ground, instead of a dozen to the foot in some places, and only one to the yard in others, as is the case when the seed is sown thin, and left without hoeing or thinning; in consequence, in one case they will be too thick to grow, and in the other will not grow for want of culture. The white flat or white Norfolk is the best kind for early use; and the ruta baga, and yellow bullock for late use. Either of these ought to be sowed earlier than the above—the first a month and the latter one or two weeks. The white stone and tankard turnip, are good kinds, particularly the latter, as it grows to a great size and is sweet. ROBERT SINCLAIR.

Governor Troup has, during last week, assumed a very warlike attitude: he has sounded the tocsin of alarm, and has been beating up for recruits, to commence his war against the Indians.

He has organised a Volunteer Company of Horse, and about thirty volunteers have come forward and offered him their services. They are to be ordered forthwith into the Cherokee Nation.

The declared object of these preparations, is to protect Mr. Fulton, the Engineer, in his surveys of the Cherokee country.

But the protection of Mr. Fulton from imaginary danger, is, we presume, but a pretext, for sending a few hot headed men, with arms in their hands, into a savage nation, already provoked to the verge of hostility. It is no doubt hoped that some mischief will come from it; some outrage may be perpetrated on one side or the other, which may serve as an excuse for the commencement of a war of extermination. This no doubt is the concealed object.

The indians are too sensible of their own weakness as a nation, to enter deliberately into any measures of hostility against the whites; altho' it is highly probable that lawless individuals may be pushed to acts of desperation.

[*Georgia Patriot.*

The Kentucky Reporter of the 24th ult. informs us that Isaac B. Desha has nearly recovered from the wound which he inflicted on his throat. A letter of the same date from the vicinity of Cincinnati, where he is confined says that the pretended attempt upon his life was intended as a pretext for the executive to grant him a pardon based upon his dying denial of guilt. But the deep laid scheme had failed of its design upon the people and consequently was abandoned by the Governor.

Extract of a letter from New-York dated August 3.

"Col. Pluck, of your city, is here exhibiting himself at Mr. Morse's at Theatre Hotel, Bowery. The crowd is immense. I was informed, last evening, he had received ninety dollars for admission since his arrival. Mr. Morse is said to have taken at his bar, one hundred and fifty dollars in one day. The Colonel however, was so drunk last evening, he could not see company."

[*Phil. Gaz.*

The Cedar Apple.—A gentleman of unquestionable veracity called at our office this week, and informed us of an experiment which was made a few days ago with this apple on a colored child about two years old, at his farm in this neighborhood, the result of which was truly satisfactory. The child took the apple of last year's growth, reduced to powder, and prepared in syrup, two successive mornings, fasting; the consequence of which was the expulsion, of more than a pint of worms. The child though much reduced and debilitated by fevers previously to the apple being administered, is now doing well, and has had a complete return of appetite for food.—[*Maryland Gaz.*

GREEK WOMEN

There is one incident in the battle of the 6th of April at Missolonghi, worthy of particular notice. While the commanders were arranging the troops in situations where their services would be most effective, the women of the besieged fortress advanced, bearing the arms of their *wounded husbands, brothers and friends*, and singing the death song of the immortal Marco Bozzaris. They requested permission to fight in the places of their husbands and kinsmen, which was reluctantly yielded to their tears, and repeated entreaties. A portion of the ramparts was allotted to them, and from no quarter was the deadly volley more uninterrupted than from that defended by this valiant band of heroines.

[*N. Y. Times.*

INDEPENDENCE.—The Salem Register publishes the following interesting document, exhibiting concisely the places of birth, ages, time of death, &c. of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence.

SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

Place of Birth.		*Age in 1776.*	*Time of Death.*		*Age.*
Delaware	John Morton	41	April	1777	43
England	Button Gwinnet‖	42	May 27	1777	44
New-York	*Philip Livingston	60	June 12	1778	62
New-Jersey	*John Hart	66	——	1779	70
S. Carolina,	†Thomas Linch	27	close of	1779	30
	*Joseph Hewes	—	Nov. 10	1779	—
New-Jersey	Richard Stockton	45	——	1781	50
Delaware	Cæsar Rodney	47	June 26	1784	55
Rhode-Island	Stephen Hopkins	69	July 13	1785	78
Massachusetts	William Whipple	45	Nov. 28	1785	54
Maryland	Thomas Stone	32	——	1787	43
South-Carolina	Arthur Middlton	37	Jan. 1	1788	46
Virginia	John Penn	34	Sept.	1788	45
Massachusetts	Benj. Franklin	70	April 17	1790	84
South-Carolina	Lyman Hall	46	——	1790	60
Massachusetts	William Hooper	34	——	1790	48
Pennsylvania	Francis Hopkinson	37	May 9	1791	52
Massachusetts	Roger Sherman	55	July 23	1793	72
Massachusetts	John Hancock§	39	Oct. 8	1793	56
Virginia	Richard H. Lee	44	June 22	1794	62
New-Jersey	Abraham Clark	50	Autumn	1794	68
Scotland	John Whitherspoon	54	Nov. 15	1794	72
Massachusetts	Josiah Bartlett‡	46	May 16	1795	65
Connecticut	Samuel Huntington	43	Jan. 5	1796	63
Connecticut	Oliver Walcott	51	Dec. 1	1796	71
Virginia	Fr. Lightfoot Lee	40	April	1797	63
Virginia	Carter Braxton	40	Oct. 10	1797	61
Scotland	James Wilson	33	Aug. 28	1798	55
Maryland	George Read	42	Autumn	1798	64
	William Paca	—	——	1799	—
S. Carolina	Edward Rutledge	26	Jan. 23	1800	50
Ireland	Matthew Thornton	61	June 24	1803	88
Wales	Francis Lewis	62	Dec. 13	1803	89
Massachusetts	Samuel Adams	54	Oct. 3	1803	81
Virginia	George Walton	36	Feb. 2	1804	54
England	Robert Morris	42	May 8	1806	72
Virginia	George Wythe	50**	June 8	1806	80
S. Carolina	Thomas Heyward	30	March	1809	63
Maryland	Samuel Chase	—	June 17	1811	—
Connecticut	William Williams	45	Aug. 2	1811	80
Pennsylvania	George Clymer	36	Jan. 23	1813	73
Pennsylvania	Benjamin Rush	30	April 19	1813	67
Massachusetts	Rob't Treat Paine	46	May 11	1814	84
Massachusetts	Elbridge Gerry	31	Nov. 23	1814	69
Pennsylvania	Thomas M'Kean	42	June 24	1817	83
Rhode Island	William Ellery	68	Feb. 15	1820	92
New-York	William Floyd	42	Aug. 1	1821	87
Virginia	Thomas Jefferson	33		Jubilee	83
Massachusetts	John Adams	40		do.	90
Maryland	Charles Carroll	38	The Survivor,		88
Virginia	Benj. Harrison	—	——	——	—
Virginia	Thomas Nelson, jr.	—	——	——	—
Pennsylvania	James Smith	—	——	——	—
Pennsylvania	George Taylor	—	——	——	—
Pennsylvania	George Ross	—	——	——	—
	Lewis Morris	—	——	——	—
	Henry Wisner††	—	——	——	—

‖ Killed in a duel

* Died Whilst attending Congress.

† Took passage for his health to St. Eustatia, and was never heard from—was spoken the day before a tremendous hurricane.

‡ The first who answered Yea, when the question was taken on Independence, and the first who signed the Declaration after the President.

§ President.

** Poisoned.

†† Voted for Independenco, but was not present when the Declaration was signed.

The above facts (says the Democratic Press) cannot but be deemed interesting as they relate to the Fathers of the Nation. It appears that of the fifty-seven men who signed the DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, the birth places of four are unknown; ten were natives of Massachusetts; nine of Virginia; seven of Pennsylvania; five of South Carolina; four of Maryland; Three of New Jersey; three of Connecticut; two of New-York; two of Delaware; two of Rhode Island; two of England; one of Ireland and one of Wales.

The youngest man who signed the Declaration of Independence, was Edward Rutledge, of South Carolina, then aged *twenty-six* years, and the oldest man who signed it was Benjamin Franklin, then aged *seventy* years. What a splendid career of usefulness he ran after three score and ten! The average age of all the persons who signed the Declaration, at the time of signing, was a fraction more than forty-four years.

Thomas Lynch, jr. of South Carolina, was but 27 when he signed the Declaration, and died in the 30th year of his age, being the youngest man who died after having signed that most important of all State Papers. It is remarkable that the *three* youngest men in Congress, July 4, 1776, were all South Carolinians; their ages averaging but 27 years and a third, while that of the whole assembly, their own included, averaged more than 44 years. The average age of the persons who signed the Declaration of Independence, at the time of their death, was sixty-six years and nearly a half year. The one who lived to the greatest age, was William Ellery of Rhode Island, who lived to be ninety-two. The only one of them now alive, Charles Carroll—Health and peace to the evening of his days!—is now in his eighty-eighth year.

It is not out of place, nor unworthy of remark to say, that an examination of the signatures of those fifty-seven gentlemen, subscribed to the Declaration, will exhibit many excellent specimens of penmanship. It is doubtful whether to any State paper in any country can be found so many *well* written names.

A passenger in the schr. Ceres, at N. York from Maracaibo, which place she left on the 4th July, reports that the government of Maracaibo was strongly opposed to the movement of Gen. Paez, and had declared in favor of the government and constitution, in which sentiments Admiral Padilla had concurred. Col. Avadonia (displaced from the command of Laguira by Generals Paez and Escalon,) had arrived at Maracaibo from Venezuela, on express to Bogota. The governments to the leeward of Maracaibo have also declared for Bolivar. The general opinion was, that Paez would be punished, and tranquility restored on the return of the Liberator.

Distressing drought.—The following extract of a letter from a friend who lives on the great mail-rout through North Carolina, and not far from Roanoke river affords us information of a drought almost unequalled—which we suppose to have been interrupted within the last three days, but all too late, it will be seen, for the rains to restore the usual bounty to the products of the soil in that region.—[*Nat. Int.*

"AUGUST 2, 1826.

"I resided in this county in the year 1806, which has since been called the *dry year*. That drought was nothing to be compared with this, either as to extent or severity. The stream on which I live continued to run freely the whole of that year, and was never known to stop until this summer. Fishing creek, at Mr. T's Mill, does not afford water sufficient to grind corn into meal even for his own family. In many places, there is no water either in Fishing creek or Nutbush. On Nutbush they are making use of the dry time to burn the timber as it lies in the bed of the stream. All the rain that could now fall would not make corn enough in this and the adjoining counties to feed the *population* plentifully for six months; and what, adds to the distress, there is no fruit, not even an apple--no oats no wheat—and a general scarcity of bread stuffs at this time. You can imagine what it will be this time twelve months. The common price of corn now for present use to the tavern keepers, one dollar and fifty cents bushel. Our flour is brought from Petersburg, 180 miles distant, and has been for nearly a year. All the vegetables in my garden, containing more than four acres, and better cultivated than I ever knew it to be, are not worth five dollars, and would not be used at all except at such a time. I planted, in February, two bushels of Irish potatoes, so called, and there is not one, I believe, of the product, as big as a common marble.

"A gentleman who is just from the New Purchase of Tenn, on the Mississippi, says that we suffer no worse here than they do in East Tennessee, and from the mountains to this place."

Geology of the State.—The Gold Mines of North Carolina, which have recently become an object of great inquiry, both at home and abroad, are situated between the 35th and 36th degrees of North Latitude, and near the 81st of West Longitude. They are in the southern part of the State, not far from the borders of South-Carolina, and somewhat westward of the centre. Through the Gold country flows the River Pedee, receiving within the same district two considerable streams, namely, Rocky River from the south, and Uwharee River from the north. Above the junction with the Uwharee, the Pedee bears the name of Yadkin. The Gold Country is spread over a space of not less than 1000 square miles. On a map of the State, one may easily trace the general boundaries, so far at least as they have been hitherto observed. From a point taken 8 miles west by south of the mouth of the Uwharee, with a radius of 18 miles, describe a circle—it will include most of the County of Montgomery, the northern part of Anson, the north-eastern corner of Mecklenburg, Cabarrus as far as a little west of Concord, and corners of Rowan, Davidson and Randolph. Perhaps the limit extends a little farther into Mecklenburg than is here described.* In almost any part of this region, Gold, in greater or less abundance, may be found at or near the surface of the ground.

Its true bed, however, is a thin stratum of gravel enclosed in a dense mud, usually of a pale blue color, but sometimes yellow. On rising grounds exposed to be washed by rains, the stratum frequently appears at the surface; but in bottoms, where the alluvial earth has been accumulated by the same agent, it is found to the depth of eight feet; where no cause operates to alter its original depth, this appears to be about three feet below the surface. Rocky River, and its small tributaries, which cut through this stratum, have hitherto proved the most faithful localities of the precious metal.

The Gold Country occupies the southern part of the State Formation, and I had supposed this to be the peculiar repository of the Gold; but a personal examination discovered that the same stratum of mud and gravel, extends beyond the slate on the west in the vicinity of Concord, over a region of Granite.

The principal mines are three—the Anson Mine, Reed's Mine, and Parker's Mine.

The *Anson Mine* is situated in the county of the same name, on the waters of Richardson's Creek, a branch of Rocky River. This locality was discovered only two years since by a "Gold Hunter," one of an order of people that begin already to be accounted a distinct race. A little rivulet winds from north to south, between two gently sloping hills that converge towards the south. On each side of the stream is a level space, forming an extended bed, which during the wet seasons of the year is covered by it, but was dry at the time of my visit—On digging from three to six feet into this bottom we come to that peculiar stratum and gravel and tenacious blue or yellow clay, which is at once recognized as the residence of the Gold. The stream itself usually gives the first indication of the richness of the bed through which it passes, by disclosing large pieces of the precious metal, shining among its pebbles and sands. Such was the hint afforded to the discoverer of the Anson Mine. Unusually large pieces were found by those who first examined this place calculated to inspire the highest hopes. On inquiry, it was ascertained, that some of the lands were not held by a good title, & parcels of it were immediately *entered*. It has since been a subject of constant litigation, which has retarded the working of the Mine.

Reed's Mine in Cabarrus, is the one which was first wrought, and at this place indeed were obtained the first specimens of Gold that were found in the country. A large piece was found in the bed of a small creek which attracted attention by its color and lustre; but it was retained sometime in the hands of the proprietor, through ignorance whether it were Gold or not. Reed's Mine occupies the bed of Meadow Creek, a branch likewise of Rocky River. It exhibits a level between two hillocks which rise on either side of the creek, affording a space between from 50 to 100 yards in breadth. This space has been nearly all dug over, and it exhibits at present numerous small pits, surrounded with piles of rubbish, for the distance of a quarter of a mile up and down the stream.

* Recent discoveries have given a little wider extent to the Gold Country than that which is here indicated.

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5 days later from England.

By the fast sailing ship *William Brown*, Capt. McKown, arrived on Wednesday last in Hampton Roads, from Liverpool, Mr. Lyford received London papers to the 28th and Liverpool to the 29th June.

The elections occupy the greatest space in the papers. Cobbett was completely distanced in the race at Preston, he having 924 votes, and the opposing candidates having from double to quadraple that number.—The military were towards the close of this, as well as of several other elections, called in to keep the people in order—a beautiful commentary on British liberty.

One of the corvettes, built for the Pacha of Egypt, at Marseilles, left that port on the 17th June, under French colors and convoyed by a French corvette.

Complaints continued to be made of the depredations of the Greek pirates.

A sturgeon, weighing 2 cwt. and measuring 8 feet in length was caught in the Thames; being the largest known for 36 years past.

Accounts from Constantinople state that all appearance of a misunderstanding between Russia and the Porte had subsided. The ratification of the treaty, however, was not expected from St Petersburg by the end of January. Disgusting sights were exhibited at Constantinople, particularly on the walls of the Seraglio—the mangled forms of the Greeks, particularly the heads and ears of the heroes who had signatized themselves in the defence of their country.

The Turkish fleet had sailed at last; 5 line of battle ships and four heavy frigates. They join the Captain Pacha at the Dardanelles, and it is said proceed to Hydra.

A letter from Constantinople says, "I think the Greek cause is hopeless, and I believe the Greeks think so themselves."

The Duke of Devonshire, Ambassador Extraordinary from Great Britain to Russia, has arrived at St. Petersburg.

London Markets, June 27.—The Cotton market was rather more brisk last week; the following are the quotations; Pernams 10 1-2d; Boweds 7 2-8; Surats 4 3-5 a 5½; Bengals 5d a 5 3-4; all in bond, and duty paid.

Liverpool Cotton Market, June 26. We have experienced a little more animation in the market since our last report, but the principal demand has been for ordinary to fair Bowed. Orleans and Mobile, which having been freely offered by the importers, have met with more easy sale at a reduction of an 1 8th to a 1 4d per lb. Finer sorts of Bowed, as well as Brazil generally, are held at steady prices; in other descriptions also, no alteration can be noticed. About 1000 bags of American have been taken on speculation, and 600 to 700 American and Brazil for exportation, making the total transactions 9200 bags,—Bowed 6 1-2 a 7½; Orleans 6½ a 9; Alabama 6 1-8 a 7 3-7.

There is a farmer in the town of Louisville, in this county, who is now reaping rising of 200 acres of wheat—the sowing of 276 bushels. It is all in our field, & presents a beautiful appearance. So luxuriant is the crop that some of the stalks are more than 6 feet high; and the whole field will average 5 feet in height. On Wednesday last, two men reaped 21 shocks of 15 sheaves each, on a piece of ground 30 rods long by 13 paces wide, which give nearly 40 bushels to the acre. One ear of the wheat was 10 inches long, and had ninety grains, full and large. There are 52 reapers and binders in the field. At a very moderate estimate the crop will yield 30 bushels to the acre throughout.

[*St. Lawrence Gazette.*

The papers of Sandusky, & Cleaveland, Ohio, present us with a "Marine List," of from 12 to 20 weekly arrivals, and as many departures, of steam boats and schooners, employed in the lake trade. We shall soon have great cities to the north of us. Already the papers of the towns on the borders of Lake Erie are very respectable in point of size and execution, and present in their advertising columns, the appearance of extensive business.

The "Sandusky Clarion" of the 22d July, has the following paragraph:

"*Speedy Conveyance.*—The Onondaga Journal, dated July 12th, was received at this office on the 15th, it having been carried 150 miles by land, and 250 by water, *in three days.*"

What a change in the state of affairs about Sandusky, since the war of 1812!—[*Pittsburg Gaz.*

The National Crisis (Cincinnati) of the 27th ult. gives the following account of an assassination at St. Louis:

"Horatio Cozens, Esq. a distinguished member of the bar of St. Louis, was assasinated in that place on the 13th inst. by Mr. French Strother. The editor of this paper, who was there at the time, understood the circumstance to be as follows: Mr. Cozens was engaged as counsel against Mr. Strother; and the latter finding the cause was going against him, asked the former to step aside, as he wished to speak to him. Mr. Cozens complied with his request, and Mr. S. stabbed him two or three times in the breast, and once in the neck with a dirk, and killed him instantly, Mr. Strother was committed to prison."

From the Pennsylvania Upland Union.

The cure for Worms.—As considerable excitement has been created in several sections of the union, from the publication made in this paper of the 13th ult. relative to the important discovery made by Mr. Aaron Hannum, for the expulsion of worms, and in consequence of which we have been solicited to give more particulars through the medium of a letter as well as by public Journals.—We shall endeavour to satisfy the public excitement not only from verbal information, but from ocular demonstration, as to the powerful efficacy of the Cedar Apple upon those within our knowledge who have taken it, as well as the impossibility of its doing any injury to those who may eat the Apple.

1st. The Apple or Knot is to be found upon the *Red Cedar*; the white Cedar tree is not to be found we believe in this County.

2d. The Apple bears no resemblance in shape or size or any similiarity to the Cedar Berry. The Apple is a sort of excrescence, and which is to be found at all seasons of the year on the small boughs or twigs of the Cedar tree, "varying in size from the Hazle to that of the black Walnut," bearing a strong resemblance to a pitted Potatoe. The apple which is of last year's growth and perfectly dried, does not look like the orchard Apple, and is not as bitter as those of this year's growth, but as a medicine they possess the same virtue as those that are green, and can be grated or pounded fine, and taken in molasses.

3d. The Apple which contains some moisture can be eaten, like other fruit. The quantity Mr. H. recommends, just as they come from the tree, is one for every year that the child is old, and to be taken nine mornings in succession, fasting.

From our own experience of the powerful efficacy of the Cedar Apple, we should say that a much less

quantity would do—however, the Apple is perfectly innocent, and any quantity may be eaten without being attended with bad effects. To prove that a small proportion will answer, we will cite a case. A lad 18 years of age belonging to this office eat a piece of last years Apple, about the size of a *Pea*, and in twenty four hours afterwards no less than *twenty four worms* were expelled—and another case in the neighbourhood, of a child aged 17 months eat about a half an apple, and one hundred were expelled, and we are happy to say that in no instance have we heard as yet, that the remedy has failed in having the desired effect.

Elizabeth-City:

Saturday, Aug 19, 1826

The Supreme Court of this State adjourned at Raleigh the 2d inst.

We perceive that the editorial department of Edenton Gazette is in future to be conducted by Mrs. Wills, widow of the late editor. May success and prosperity crown her exertions in this new occupation.

Two shocks of an earthquake were felt at Richmond, Va. on Wednesday and Thursday the 9th and 10th inst.

North Carolina Elections.

For the State Legislature.

Craven County--Richard D. Spaight, Senate—Andrew H. Richardson, Samuel Whitehurst Commons.

Town of Newbern—John Stanly.

Hertford.—Elisha H. Sharp, senate; Leonard Martin and Bridger I. Montgomery commons.

State of the Poll.—Senate Sharp 175, John Vann 150. Commons, Montgomery 477, Martin 435, Isaac Carter 321.

Perquimans.—Willis Riddick, senate; Elisha Burke and John Bogue, commons.

Chowan.—Col. Wm. Bullock, senate; Josiah McKeil and Wm. Jackson, commons.

State of the Poll.—Senate Bullock 211, Wm. Walton 80. Commons, McKeil 186, Jackson 172, Miles Wright 98, Wm Gregory 92.

Town of Edenton.—Gen. James Iredell, without opposition.

Bertie.—Sen. Gotham, Senate; Jas. W. Mnoon and Joseph D. White, commons.

From the Trinidad (Port Spain) Gazette, of 22d July, received at the Beacon Office News Room.

We have been politely favored with the following translation, from a Cumana paper, on the subject of the convulsions in Columbia.

(From the Cumana Indicador.)

ACCUSATION BEFORE THE SENATE.

SENATE OF THE REPUBLIC OF COLUMBIA.

On view of the accusation preferred by the honorable chamber of representatives through the medium of one of its members, appointed therefor, against the Commandant General of the Department of Venezuela, General Jose Antonio Paez, for the measure he adopted on the 6th January last, to complete the establishment of the Militia in the city of Caracas, and considering—1st that by the 90th article of the constitution public functionaries can be accused before the Senate for breaches of authority in their public situations.

2d That the Commandant General of Venezuela, Gen. Jose Antonio Paez is amenable to this accusation, for having in the said 6th of January detached parties of troops to apprehend and conduct to the barracks of the regiments of Anzategui and Apure, persons of all classes and ages found in the streets of Caracas without previously consulting the civil authority.

3d That this accusation is confirmed by the memorial of the municipality of Caracas, dated the 16th Jan. to the chamber of representatives, and farther by that of the executive power of Venezuela (the Intendant) in his official of the same month—In virtue of all which

Resolved—That the said accusation preferred against the commandant General of Venezuela, General Jose Antonio Paez shall be admitted, and in consequence thereof, conformably to the 89th article of the constitution, it is declared that the Commandant General of the department be suspended from his command—let it be notified to the executive power for constitutional proceedings and that it orders the accused to appear in this city before the committee of the senate appointed to prepare the process, to answer the charges brought against him.

Given in Bogota, 30th March, 1826,—To the President of the Senate, Louis PERAULT, the Secretary of the Senate, Jose Vargas Tegada.

Republic of Columbia, Chamber of Senate, Bogota, 27th March, 1826—16 *No. 245, to his Excellency the Vice-President of the Republic, charged with the executive power.*

Excellent Sir—I have the honor to inform you, for the purposes laid down in article 100, of the constitution and others concerning it—that the Chamber of the Senate exercising the functions of a Court of Justice, has this day admitted the accusation preferred by the Chamber of Representatives, against the Commandant General of the department of Venezuela, General in Chief Jose Antonio Paez, for abuse of his authority in the enrolment of the militia of Caracas.

Estanislao Vergara.

DECREE OF THE EXECUTIVE POWER.

Bogota, March 28th, 1826.—16, pursuant to article No. 100, of the constitution, Brigadier General John Escalona is hereby appointed Commandant General Intorino during the suspension of the proprietor General in Chief, Jose Antonio Paez—the Government having occasion for the public service of the two other general officers now in Caracas.—Let this note be transcribed of the Vice President of the Senate and with the present decree sent to the Commandant General Intorino, now appointed, to make it known to the suspended General and to the Secretary of the interior that he may notify it to the authorities of Venezuela, and let all be published.

By command of H. E. the Vice President of the Republic—the Secretary of State of the department of war.

Carlos Soublette.

FROM COLOMBIA.—Letters from Porto Cabello, dated the 19th of July, state that "the mail from Bogota arrived a few days ago, but nothing positive has as yet transpired: It is, however, asserted as a fact, that an extra Courier arrived at Valencia and proceeded to Caracas in 13 days from the Seat of Government, with despatches from the Liberator President, which, it is rumored, announce his entire disapprobation of the late occurrence, and convey his most positive orders for the faithful obedience of the Constitution.—Gen Paez left Valencia for Caracas."

Another letter dated the 16th says: "Gen. Paez is certainly taking measures to get his troops in good order, and has recalled into the service all the *retired* officers, but, as yet, the laws and the constitution have been invariable observed, and will no doubt continue to be so.—Paez pretends to great moderation and promises protection to the foreigners and their property under all circumstances that may happen; he says he will abide by the decision of the Liberator Bolivar, who is expected to be in Colombia this fall.—[*Balt. Gazette.*

New Steam Engine.—Whatever tends to simplify the adaptation of the powerful and valuable agency of Steam, to the many important purposes to which it may be applicable, cannot be uninteresting to the public. It therefore affords us much pleasure to notice briefly an ingenious invention by a townsman of ours, Mr. MATTHEW CLUFF, which dispensing with all complicated apparatus, and even that of ordinary pistons and valves, at once applies this valuable agent to the purpose of impelling a wheel of any diameter with an equable motion, capable of being applied to any species of machinery. We yesterday saw the model (upon a small scale) in operation, and were struck alike with the wonderful simplicity of the machine and the ease and regularity of its movement. A very correct idea of it may be formed by supposing one end of a plain tube, of any dimensions required, to be inserted into a Boiler, round which a fire is made, and the other end entering near the bottom, a reservoir of water heated by the steam continually passing into it through the tube. In the reservoir a wheel with buckets, similar to that of an overshot mill, revolves on a common axis, deriving its motions, (which is rapid and of a power susceptible of any augmentation desired) from the steam which in its ascent from the bottom of the reservoir where the tube enters, continually fills the buckets and gives the wheel the necessary impetus.

This invention of Mr. Cluff may be considered particularly valuable, as supplying the dissideratum of a circular motion, from the direct application of steam to the object to be propelled, by a machinery so simple that any ordinary mechanic may construct it.

We understand that Mr. Cluff intends to apply for a patent for his invention, and will probably test its value by erecting a machine without delay.—[*Norfolk Beacon.*

Orris Root—Caution as to its —Orris root is frequently females and others in large quantities, as a scent, and it has lately happened, that very serious consequences were produced by this practice.—Dr. Armott lately read to the Royal Academy of Medicine of France, a case in which two young girls became paralytic and insensible, from having put a considerable quantity of orris root into their hair on going to bed. When they awoke in the morning, they were seized with a violent head ache and gidiness, with pain and heat in the throat similar to what is produced by cantharides, and the younger of the two was completely paralytic on the right side for more than five hours.—[*Med. Intel.*

Weekly Summary.

A young gentleman, informed by a bill on a window of a house, that apartments were to be let, knocked at the door, and attended by a pretty female, took a survey of the premises. Pray, my dear, said he, smiling, are you to be let with these lodgings? No, sir, replied she, I am to be *let alone*.

Quintessence of Punning.—Toasts drank at Worthington, Mass. July 4, 1826.

The opposers of the Panama Mission.—Let their ways be Adam-ized with Southard Clay, and Confusion Rush in Barbour-ous fury on their councils.

Turkey.—May she be fried in hot Greece.

The number of visiters now at Saratoga Springs is computed at from six to seven hundred, and the number is daily increasing.

Maria Gloria, appointed queen of Portugal by the emperor of Brazil, is only ten years of age.

Major Noah's new paper he calls the Enquirer, which may be taken as a fair specimen of the Majors's orthography. He has the quaint device of 'Noah's Ark' over the head. This ark is surmounted with the American flag! We suppose this is meant to infer that old Admiral Noah was a Democrat in the days of the flood.—[*Alb. Mic.*

Astronomical.—Two brilliant planets, *Jupiter* and *Venus*, are now to be seen in the West after sunset. They will be in conjunction on Tuesday next, and will set nearly at the same time. A Washington Astronomer says, "as the like will not take place again for many years, Astronomers are requested to make some observations at some time before and after this unusual conjunction of two planets, one 400 millions miles outside our path, and the other between us and the sun."

Canal.—Fifty thousand seven hundred and thirty-four dollars were received for toll by the collector of Albany, from the 17th day of April, when the water was let in the junction canal, till the 17th of July. The number of boats that departed from there during the same period, was three thousand and nineteen.

A Michigan paper says, that it is so healthy in some parts of that territory, that a physician has to procure subsistence by planting potatoes; and so peaceable that the lawyers are in danger of starving to death.

The following is an inscription on a sign board at Crowle, in Linconshire:—"Bibles, blackballs, and butter, testaments, tar, and treacle, godly books, and gimblets sold here."

An Irishman, swearing the peace against his three sons, thus concluded his affidavit: "and this deponent further saith, that the only one of his children who showed him any real filial affection was his youngest son Lary, for he never *struck him when he was down*."

The New-York Gazette states that 1800 houses are going up in that city, most of which will be ready for tenants on the 1st of November next.

The author of a play, at its first representation, and soon after the last war between France and England was declared, seeing the audience to be small, observed to Morton, the dramatic writer who was near him in the pit, "The thinness of the House is owing, I suppose, to the *war*." "No, Sir," said Morton,—"to the *piece*."

COMMODORE PORTER.—It is at length announced, says the National Intelligencer, that Com. Porter has resigned his commission in the Navy of the United States, and accepted the command of the Naval Forces of the Republic of Mexico.—Report says, the Commodore's pay is $24,000 per annum.

A Scotch nobleman one day visited a lawyer at his office, in which at the time, there was a blazing fire, which led him to exclaim, "Mr. ——, your office is as hot as an *oven*." "So it should be my Lord," replied the lawyer, "as it is here that I make my *bread*."

A Wise Precaution.—The *glove* makers at Macclesfield, in consequence of the depression in their trade, are getting [illegible] budge.—The paper printed at Norwich, Conn. gives the following account of the successful performance of this feat:"—An individual, who has become proverbial for sagacity and oddity, laid a wager of a certain sum, to be expended in *punch*, that his horse could draw an artillery piece from the west end of Long Bridge to the top of the hill beyond The bet was accepted, and the beast put to his task; but came to a stand on arriving at the foot of the said hill. Nothing daunted, however, our sportsman procured another collar for the animal, the one in use not fitting; but nothing would do—he could not be urged forward. Every means were tried in vain, until (oh, what fecundity of genious!) a measure of *oats* was produced, which being a rarity had a quick effect upon the horse's *stabil*-ity. He made a desperate effort, and—then came the tug o' war—the master marched backwards in front, shaking the grain under the horse's nose; Dobbin followed on, overcome by the temptation; and the citizens trudged after, in the august procession, until the great gun was fairly conveyed to to the mountain top and the wager declared won."

THE SELFISH MAN.

It is the decree of heaven that the exclusive selfish man shall be miserable, even in this world. As he never gives love to any man, he never can receive a return of love. He is at war with the general good of his species, and is therefore the common enemy of mankind! His money may command attentions, and even procure the outward show of respect—but he can never receive the homage of an unbought smile; or the warm tribute of a grateful heart Wealth is too poor to purchase love—and power is not strong enough to enchain affection. The eye may fall abashed in the presence of grandeur—the lips may chaunt the praise of affluence; the knee may bend in homage before the splendour of authority—but the heart is above all bribe, and will give its affections to goodness alone. The *selfish man* is therefore shut out from all that gives grace and value to life, all that makes life a blessing—for what is extensive worth to him who has no man's confidence, no man's sympathy, no man's love!

MARRIED,

In this town on Tuesday last, by Lem. C. Moore, esq. Mr. John Heerman to Miss Ferina Mitchell, both of the Borough of Norfolk, Va.

In Camden County on Thursday last, by Willis Wilson, esq. Dr. John D. Toy to Miss Penelope Boushall.

DIED,

In this County on Monday last, Mrs. Elizabeth Muse, relict of Mr. Richard Muse, dec. She has left two children.

State of the Atmosphere for the week past

	8 A. M.	12 noon.	4 P. M.
Saturday,	74	79	80
Monday,	76	78	78
Tuesday,	77	80	82
Wednesday,	76	82	82
Thursday,	76	82	80
Friday,	76	82	86

Marine News.

PORT OF ELIZABETH-CITY.

ARRIVED.

14th, Sloop Henry, Hamblin, Boston, in ballast.

DEPARTED.

15th, Schr. Rainbow, Gillett, N. York, wheat and staves by Wm. Messinger.

17th, Schr. Collector, Pharaoh, N. Y. wheat.

CLEARED.

15th, Schr. Cordelia, Walker, St. Lucia, staves, shingles and corn by Alpheus Fobes, jr.

17th, Schr. Sidney, Gregory, St. Domingo, lumber by A. Williams.

19th, Schr. Perquimans, Thomas, St. Lucia, staves and shingles by A. and L. C. Moore.

ATTENTION!!!

Elizabeth-City Guards.

You are hereby commanded to attend a Company Parade THIS DAY at 4 o'clock P. M. armed and equipped as the law directs for Parade and Inspection.

By order of the Captain.

John Gorman, O. S.

Elizabeth-City, Aug. 19.

oot and Shoe Factory

The Subscriber having lately returned from New-York and taken a house opposite the Eagle Tavern recently occupied by Sam'l Jackson, respectfully offers his services to the citizens of Elizabeth-City and the surrounding country in the above business. He promises that his work shall be promptly and faithfully executed on as reasonable terms as can be done in this place—and hopes by assiduity and attention to his business to merit a liberal share of the public patronage.

JAMES G. RAYNES *Agent.*

Elizabeth-City, August Bt.

Drawing Next Month.

Grand State Lottery
OF VIRGINIA,

First Class, for the Benefit of the MONONGALIA ACADEMY.

J I Cohen, jr & Brothers

HAVE the pleasure to announce to the public the first scheme of the GRAND STATE LOTTERY of VIRGINIA, for the promotion of Education and the benefit of the Monongalia Academy. The scheme is arranged on the Odd and Even System, which mode of drawing (secured by Letters Patent under the Seal of the United States) has been adopted in consequence of its established and unrivalled popularity.

The whole to be drawn IN ONE DAY, and will take place

On Wednesday, 27th of next month, (Sept'r.)

In the City of Richmond.

HIGHEST PRIZE

$20,000

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1	of	$20,000	$20,000
1	of	8,000	8,000
1	of	4,000	4,000
5	of	1,000	5,000
20	of	100	2,000
50	of	50	2,500
100	of	20	2,000
300	of	5	1,500
12,500	of	4	50,000

12,978 Prizes, am'ting to $95,000

12,022

25,000 Tickets $95,000

MODE OF DRAWING.—The numbers will be put, in the wheel as usual—and in the other will be put the Prizes above the denomination of $4, and the drawing to progress in the usual manner. The 12,500 prizes of Four dollars will be awarded to the odd or even numbers of the Lottery (as the case may be) dependent on the drawing of the capital prize of Twenty Thousand Dollars—that is to say, if the Twenty Thousand Dollar prize should come out to an odd number, then every odd number in the scheme will be entitled to a four dollar prize; if the Twenty Thousand dollar prize should come out to an even number, then all the even numbers in the scheme will be each entitled to a prize of four dollars.

Odd Numbers end with 1, 3, 5, 7 or 9
Even Numbers with 2, 4, 6, 8 or 0

This mode of drawing not only permits the whole Lottery to be completed in one drawing, but has the great advantage of distributing the small prizes regularly to every alternate number in the scheme, so that the holder of two tickets, or two shares of tickets (one odd and one even number,) will be certain of obtaining at least one prize, and in the same ratio for any greater quantity. A Ticket drawing a superior prize in this scheme is not restricted from drawing an inferior one also—many tickets, therefore will necessarily obtain two prizes each.

Prizes all payable in Cash, which can be had, as usual, at Cohens' Offices, the moment they are drawn.

Whole Tickets	$5	Quarters	$1 25
Halves	2 50	Eighths	62

To be had in the greatest variety of Numbers (Odd and Even) at

COHEN'S

Lottery & Exchange Office, Richmond and Norfolk,

☞ Where numerous capitals have been obtained. Prizes in any of the late Lotteries will be received in payment.

Orders from any part of the United States, either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prize tickets in any of the Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application.—Address to

J. I. COHEN jr. & BROTHERS,

August 1826 *Norfolk or Richmond.*

[illegible] sale at this office.

POETRY.

SELECTED.

From Poulson's American Daily Adv.

KELLY'S REMINISCENCES

Contains the following epitaph, taken from a tomb in the Cathedral of Sienna.

"Wine gives life! it was death to me. I never beheld the morning sun with sober eyes; even my bones are thirsty. —Stranger! sprinkle my grave with wine; empty the cup and depart."

Even here, where I long vigils keep,
Do thou the goblet fill;
In gen'rous wine these relics steep,
My bones are thirsty still;
Pour out oblations on my grave!
Dost start?—nay, do not fear,
For of that cup, the maniac slave
Now powerless lies here.

Is it not life? yet unto me
The blight of hope it was;
My years were given to misery;
I curse thee, wine! the cause;
Brighter than morning was my lot,
But serpents wreath'd the bowl;
Give me of wine; death quenches not
Thirst that consumes the soul.

Cheerily laughs thy sun?—its beams
Thou welcomest, yet I
Never beheld these, save when dreams
Of madness floated by;
Aye, where in peace dust should recline,
The worm gnaws on my heart;
Sprinkle the feverish turf with wine,
Pour out the cup—depart!

DEATH AND THE DRUNKARD.

His form was fair, his cheek was health,
His word a bond, his purse was wealth;
With wheat his fields were cover'd o'er,
Plenty sat smiling at his door;
His wife the fount of ceaseless joy;
Now laugh'd his daughter, play'd his boy.
His library, though large, was read,
Till half its contents deck'd his head.
At morn, 'twas health, wealth, pure delight;
I wish'd not to disturb his bliss—
'Tis gone! but all the blame was his.

The social glass I saw him seize,
The more with festive wit to please.
Daily increased his love of cheer;
Ah? little thought he I was near.
Gradual indulgence on him stole;
Frequent became the midnight bowl.
I in the bowl the *head-ache* placed,
Which with the juice his lips embraced.
Shame next I mingled in the draught,
Indignantly he drank and laugh'd.
In the bowl's bottom *bankruptcy*
I placed—he sipp'd with tears and glee.
Remorse then did I in it pour;
He only sought the bowl the more.
I mingled next joint-torturing *pain*;
Little the less did he refrain.
The *dropsy* in the cup I mixt;
Still to his mouth the cup was fixt.

My emissaries thus in vain
I sent, the mad wretch to restrain.
On the bowl's bottom then *myself*
I threw; the most abhorrent elf
Of all that mortals hate or dread;
And thus in horrid whispers said—
"Successly ministers I've sent,
Thy hast'ning ruin to prevent;
Their lessons nought—now here am I;
Think not my threat'nings to defy—
Swallow thou this, thy *last* 'twill be;
For with it thou must swallow ME!"

From the Georgetown Metropolitan.

Mr. Editor—There were a few of us *whole souls*, who met together on the 4th. We were too poor to give a dinner, and consequently not of sufficient importance to be invited to one; we therefore determined to take a few biscuits, a slice or two of cold ham, and a tickler of whiskey in each pocket, (we could not buy any of Major Adlum's wine, and we determined every thing we put into our stomachs should be of home origin,) and repaired to the *slashes*,' where we made a plentiful repast, and if our sentiments are not so good as those of our more fortunate citizens we have the satisfaction to know that they are infinitely more sincere.

Virtue, Common Sense, and the Rights of Man—'Thou shalt have none other gods but them.'

General Andrew Jackson—He stands in lone and solitary grandeur, a bright beacon of honor and virtue, amid the corruption which surrounds him.

James Monroe—The Lord *giveth* and the Lord *taketh away*; blessed be the name of the Lord.

The Adamses—The first of the name was kicked out of Paradise for slighting the right of instruction, and another out of the political Eden for the same offence; and his son will be driven with a two-edged sword when the people find he was smuggled in against their wishes.

The Militia—Pluck has immortalized, it, and the militia has given a deathless name to Pluck—*par nobile*.

The Doctrine of the wise Epicurus—'Ede, bibe, pos mortem nulla voluptas.'

John Randolph—If he will make as many good speeches the next session as he did on the last, if Tims will not wait on him with more porter, we will.

Gales and Seaton—Having yerked Adams under the fifth rib, and found the place impervious—suppose they try the abdomen.

The National Journal—Conceived and born of J. C. Calhoun, suffered under Tom M'Kinney, will die and be buried under J. Q. Adams.

Suicide—The only relief from a troublesome world—destruction to the law that makes it felony.

The Fair—We measure their treachery by their smiles, their hypocrisy by their tears, and the evil they do, by the number of children they bring into the world.

The utmost harmony and good humor prevailed until the last ticklers were emptied, when a general row ensued, and the company departed in high spirits—with blacked eyes and bloody noses.

From the Louisiana Advertiser.

Receipt to write "lines to Miss ——" any body, fit to publish in any newspaper.

Select from twenty or thirty old newspapers, all the poetry, original and selected; you will then be possessed of a good stock of words—additions to which may be obtained in Walker's Abridgement. Should you find any two words sound tolerably near like each other, place one under the other, on the right hand of the paper, thus,

{ Poke,
{ Smoke,

You will find but little difficulty in filling up the line with the usual sentimental phrase, for instance:

Dear girl, in your eyes, my finger I—
poke, [flame's not all—smoke.
To show by the spark (or smart) that my

Should these lines limp a little by having one leg shorter or longer than its neighbor, you may dock it by a abbreviation, or elongate it by interjections, thus—Oh! Sophia, Sophia, Sophia, oh!
I've got a pain in my big toe!!

Poetry is measured by the foot, as leno is by the yard—two syllables make a foot of poetry, and three feet make a yard of leno. In writing very long lines care must be observed to count the syllables of each line on the fingers, so that in reading, it may come "tripping off," like the revolutions of a grindstone, or the sound produced by a steam saw-mill, thus—

Dear maid | I've long | courted | you,
be- | side of | this brook,
And am | deter- | min'd on | having—
you by hook or | by crook.

I perceive I have made a small mistake in counting the above feet, but it serves to give some idea of what good poetry ought to be; besides, it is not to be presumed one is to be acquainted with all the minutiae of the subject on which he is writing for the instruction of mankind.

In the class of poesy of which I am speaking, ideas are superfluous. The immortal Shakspeare, *who seems to have stolen many of his best phrases from our modern newspaper poets*, gives in a fine hint in what consisted their greatest merit:

Polonius. When do you read, my Lord?
Hamlet. Words, Words, words.

Character of an honest Man.

'Honesty is the best policy; it is the poor man's estate and the rich man's glory."—Old Proverb.

An honest man is the wisest man, for by his "policy he secures himself, and benefits those with whom he has transactions. He is the best music, for his tongue, thought, and actions, constitute a just harmony. He is the richest man, for a good conscience, which he always preserves, is the choist treasure. He is the strongest of men, for true honesty, or manly integrity can never be conquered, either with threats or promises. "Come wind or sun, come fire or flood, his plain determination is to do what is right." He is a true friend, a charitable enemy, a loyal subject, a good husband, a tender father, and a kind master. What is bad he condemns, as well in himself as others. He speaketh evil of no body; but when he hears any one discommended, he endeavours to recollect what is comm[illegible]

in his character, he pities him and is silent. He may repent a promise, but he cannot break it, although he may lose by its performance. His hands are in the world, but his heart is out of it. He is pure as fire: serene as air: supple as water, and lowly and meek and fruitful as the earth. His losses enrich him: his afflictions rejoice him: and his mortifications comfort him. His diet is temperance, his apparel decency: his trade peace making: his study forgiveness: his patrimony eternal felicity. The Deity is his father: religion is his mother: truth his friend: chastity his company: justice his practice: honor his reward: and sincerity his spouse. His children are complacency, good humour, love, and confidence. His bretheren and kinsfolk are angels and good men. He is firm as a rock of the ocean, bold as a lion, mild as a lamb, wise as a serpent, harmless as a dove, constant as a turtle, and—rare as a phenix:

From a London Paper.

Economy of a Newspaper.—We shall sketch the economy of a morning paper, the contents of which would make a three guinea volume, as books are now fashionably got up. In the first place, the advertisements are continually printing. During the sitting of Parliament, each journal has from six to ten, or more gentlemen of literary acquirements, engaged in reporting the debates. These succeed each other in rotation, in the gallery of the House of Commons, or space for strangers in the Upper House; and remain as may be requisite, half an hour, an hour, two hours respectively, to take notes of what passes; as one retires, another occupies his place; and the succession lasts till the business is done. In the same way, the matter is delivered to the printers; the first reporter goes to his office and writes out his part of the debate, while the second is carrying on the system of note taking; and so the whole proceeds through three, four, five, six, seven, or ten individuals. This division of labour renders that practicable which we daily see, and which would otherwise be thought impossible. The same principle is seen in the printing office, or *chapel* as it is called. The principal printer recives the debates, written on slips of paper, and distributes them to his ten or fourteen compositors, to be put in type. When finished, this matter is put regularly together, and impressions are taken as the work goes on, which are submitted to another officer called the reader, for correctness. A lad reads the manuscript to this person, while he cons the proof, and jots on the margin the needful alterations. Again handed to the compositors, these alterations are made in the type; and the proof is read twice more before it is finally made up into columns for the editor, and for putting it into the shape in which it is published. The news and politics, and all other branches of the paper, undergo a similar process; and it is altogether curious to see the busy and active scene in which perhaps, ten able writers, a number of clever printers, superintending readers, correctors, printers and editors, are all co-operating to the same end—the publication on the morning of the morrow, of that well filled sheet, of which the very commencement was witnessed some twelve hours before.

A writer in the Troy Sentinel says, on the 14th February, 1831, at 10 o'clock 54 minutes, A. M. there will appear a black spot on the south limb of the sun, which will gradually increase to the middle of the eclipse. The whole duration will be 2h. 42m. The largest stars may be plainly seen. The seasons will continue to grow more cold; vegetation will suffer in consequence of the seasons, until the eclipse takes place, when the planetary system will resume its former situation.

Comets.—Repeated observations have now given certainty to the supposition, that our planetary system has been visited by the same eccentric body in each of the years, 1786, 1795, 1801, 1805, 1818, & 1825. It is stated that this comet, in its orbit, never passes Jubiter. Mr. Olbers, of Bremen, has bestowed a vast deal of study [illegible] and its future

equal; that in consequence of its attraction, the waters of the sea will be raised 13,000 miles in 4,000,000 years; that Mont Blanc will be the only European mountain overtopping its waves; that the inhabitants of the Andes and Hymilayas alone, will escape the second "gathering of the waters," and that they will enjoy their good fortunes only 216,000,000 years, when a concussion will ensue, utterly overwhelming our poor spheroid.

An old fashion Marriage Portion.—Capt. John Hull, who was one of the first founders of the Old South Church, Captain of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery, a Representative of the town & in 1680 an Assistant, was a man of wealth. A daughter of his was married to major Samuel Sewell. As usual in those days, the father was expected to give his daughter a marriage portion. "So father Hull, after his daughter was completely, and richly too, dressed and prepared for the ceremony, caused to be put into one side of a large pair of scales, in the presence of her friends, and then piled on dollars and crowns, silver money, until they weighed her down." Report says she was a plump, hearty girl. This must have been a fat marriage portion in those days.

[*Boston News-Letter.*

A certain rich physician was lately complaining in a coffee-house, that he had three fine daughters, to whom he should give ten thousand dollars each, and yet he could find nobody to marry them. "With your leave, Doctor," said an Irishman who was present, stepping up and making a bow, "I'll take *two* of them."

and

Saddlery Harness

Making.

STEPHEN BELFE

Having taken the house opposite Mr. Fearing's Grocery, and formerly occupied by W. B. Micks as a drug store, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has established the above business, and intends carrying it on in all its various branches, provided he receives encouragement. He invites all those wanting work in his line, to call on him, where it can be had of as good quality and on as moderate terms as in this place or any of the neighboring towns—also all orders promptly and faithfully executed

Elizabeth-City, July 15. *Tf*

COTTON GINS

Of 30, 40, or 50 Saws,

calculated for horse or water power—made of the best materials and on the latest and most approved construction for sale, by

Morgan & Cowper.

Murfreesboro' N. C.

Aug. 12. *Tt*

WANTED

500 *lbs. white Clover Seed*

to be delivered to Col. L. C. Moore in Elizabeth-City, for which cash will be given.

ASA ROGERSON.

Elizabeth-City, Aug. 12. *Et*

I OFFER FOR SALE

33 barrels and one hhd. Sugar,
one hoghshead Rum,

just received per sloop Providence from St. Bartholomews.

Alpheus Fobes, jun.

Fobesville, July 15.

Coffee and Rum.

5000 lbs. prime green Coffee,
4 puncheons W. I. Rum

Received per schr. Enterprise and for sale by

Wright & Williams.

Elizabeth-City, August 5.

MASONIC.

Eastern Lodge meets in Elizabeth-City the first Monday night in every month.

Bills of Lading and Shipping [illegible] for sale at this Office.

Southern Boarding House
IN NEW-YORK.

WILLIAM ALBERTSON

Formerly of the City Hotel, Elizabeth-City, N. C. having removed to the city of New-York, has taken that commodious boarding house No. 65, Barclay-street, known by the name of the MONTGOMERY HOUSE, recently occupied by Mrs. Godwin, intends continuing it as a BOARDING HOUSE for the accommodation of transient as well as yearly boarders.

Barclay-street, on which the Montgomery House is situated, (four doors above Greenwich-st.) leaves Broad Way opposite the Park; it is wide and airy, and not more than ten minutes walk from Pearl or Wall-sts. and for pleasantness of situation as a cool, healthy summer residence is not perhaps excelled by any in the city—where families and others desirous of spending a few weeks or months can be accommodated.

The proprietor having an extensive acquaintance at the South, and being desirous to gratify the appetites of all, has determined to blend (in furnishing his table) some of the customs of the *South* with those of the *North*; conscious that by adopting this plan he will be enabled to give general satisfaction—he solicits public patronage from all quarters.

May 13, 1826.

☞ The Editors of the Raleigh Register and Edenton Gazette are requested to insert the above once a week, two months, and forward their accounts to this office for settlement.

TAKEN UP

And committed to the jail of Pasquotank county some time in May last, a negro man who calls his name JOE:

he says he belongs to Mr. John Freeman, formerly of Plymouth, N. C. that his master removed to the West about two years ago, and that he run away from him previous to that time. Said negro is about 25 years old, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, well formed, very black, with thick lips, and his right ancle much swollen. The owner is hereby notified to come and comply with the law, and take him away, or he will be dealt with accordingly.

JOSHUA A. POOL, *Jailor.*

Elizabeth-City, July 8.

☞ Requested to be inserted in the Raleigh Star three months and the account forwarded to this office for payment.

Books and Stationary.

5000 Receipts—Life of R. H. Lee, in 2 vols.

Life of La Fayette—Gourgaud's Napoleon—Jefferson's Notes on Virginia—Marriage, by the author of Inheritance—Tales of the Crusaders—Napoleon's Expedition to Russia—Burns' Works, complete—Lights and Shaddows of Scottish Life—Milton's Works—Cook's Voyages—Pope's Works—Wreath—Self Knowledge—Reid on the Mind—Decision—Watson's Monitor—Pocket Testaments neatly bound—Domestic Cookery—Pocket Bible—Mason's Fanny Watts' Hymns—blank Books—Infantry Exercise—Playing Cards of the first quality—and a variety of small Histories and Pamphlets.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Goldsmith's History of Rome—History of Greece—Murray's Grammar—Do. English Reader—Introduction—Morse's Geography—Testaments—Looking Glasses—Dictionaries—Scott's Lessons—Arithmetics—Copy Books—Chronology—Table Books—Slates—Pencils of various kinds—Sand Boxes—Rulers of all kinds—Writing Paper—Quills, &c.

W.M. D. GORDAN, Agt.

Elizabeth-City, May 13.

JUST RECEIVED

Per Schooner Cordelia, from St.

41 Hogsheads of Molasses,
A few barrels of sugar,

One puncheon of Rum—for sale

A. Fobes, jr.

Fobesville, August 7.

JOB-PRINTING

OF all kinds, neatly executed at this *OFFICE*

Blanks for sale at this